

The Virginia Gazette

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1793.

[NUMB. 22 OF VOL. I.]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is now opening a fresh assortment of choice DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. which he means to vend on the most moderate terms for CASH, at his shop in the town of Manchester, opposite to Johnson's warehouse, and next door below Messrs. John & Joseph Michaux's, lately occupied by Mr. Barber—and hopes for the patronage of his Friends in particular, as well as the Public in general. He will always endeavour to merit their favors by his assiduity and attention to business, as also in procuring fresh supplies from the best hands and latest importations from time to time. He likewise wishes to improve himself in the practice of physic and surgery, which he has studied for seven or eight years past.

WILLIAM WRAY.

Manchester, June 18, 1793.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF CRICHTON AND STEWART, expiring this date, they mutually agree to discontinue the business; the former intending to leave this date shortly.

HUGH STEWART

Having purchased the stock on hand, consisting of a variety of FALL and SPRING GOODS, will in future continue the business on his own account.—We earnestly entreat those indebted to said concern, either by bond, note, or open account, to make speedy provision for discharging their respective balances to the said STEWART, who is authorized to grant discharges; and those who are Creditors, will please bring forward their claims to him for adjustment.

DAVID CRICHTON.

HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 18, 1793.

IN consequence of the above dissolution, I beg leave to inform the Friends of said House, and the Public, that I expect an ASSORTMENT in the Fall, in the choice and disposal of which every exertion will be made to form an object for Customers.

HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 18, 1793.

AST, BINGHAM, & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public in general, That they arrived from Europe and have for sale by Wholesale and Retail, at their Store on the Main street, opposite Col. Robert Gamble's store, and the street leading from Mayo's bridge, a general assortment of HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, HOSIERY, SADDLERY, &c.—In a few months they expect an assortment of Cloths, Stuffs, Cottons, Silks, Umbrellas, Hats, Modes, Artificial Flowers, Looking-Glasses, Window, Tumbler and Wine-Glasses, and many other articles of British, French, German and other Manufactures.

Also in the same House, TWO LARGE CONVENIENT ROOMS TO LET.

N. B. They have also same assortment at Norfolk and Petersburg.

Richmond, May 29, 1793.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has just received from Philadelphia, by the Brig Two Sisters, Capt. Forte, and other vessels, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price.—He flatters himself, when the Assortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793.

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious house for the reception of Gentlemen, and assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the Public's most obedient Servant.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793.

WILLIAM MANN,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he carries on the business of a CABINET MAKER in all its branches, at his shop on the North side of the Main street, between the Bridge and the Court-house. He will diligently and faithfully execute all orders which may be given, in their due turn; and as he knows that not only his credit as a workman, but his dependence for support depends on his conduct; these will be additional motives to exert himself, both to serve and to please.

Richmond, June 13, 1793.

For SALE, or to be exchanged for a BOY,

ALIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about the age of fifteen years, who has been brought up in a house, and understands needle work.—Enquire of the Printers.

June 24, 1793.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, in the city of Williamsburg, on Monday the 18th day of August next,

THE HOUSES in the said city, lately occupied by John Carter, deceased, and NINE LOTS OF LAND adjoining thereto.—Also ONE LOT or TENEMENT on the main street, adjoining the Raleigh tavern, now in the occupation of Mr. James Davis, merchant.

PHILIP MOODY, Sergeant of the city of Williamsburg.

June 11, 1793.

At a court continued and held for Henrico county, at the Court-house, on Saturday the 11th day of May, 1793.

OBADIAH CLARKE, Plaintiff, } In Chancery
JOHN BECKLEY, Defendant, }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of August court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church in the parish of Henrico, in this county, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A copy)

ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

LONDON.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING POST.

SIR, Your inserting the following Address and Petition to the House of Commons, in favor of PEACE with FRANCE, from the enlightened and worthy Inhabitants of Nottingham, will particularly oblige a sincere Well-wisher to the Manufactures, Commerce, and Prosperity of GREAT-BRITAIN.

"Go ye and do likewise."

TO THE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF NOTTINGHAM.

WAR is an evil of much serious moment, that nothing but absolute necessity, and its being the last resource against greater evils, can justify any Nation in having recourse to it.—It had for some time past been held up to the apprehension of the kingdom, but no period could it have presented itself with a face of more terror, as the condition of the kingdom was never more opposed to it.—A committee of the highest prosperity, but depending on the most nice and delicate circumstances, must be wholly disarranged by the operations of war. The excellence of our manufactures is nearly balanced by the high price at which they pass to a foreign market. War will so advance the price, from the increased charge of insurance, and the enhanced rate of freight, that the foreign market will refuse to receive them altogether, or receive them in a very

small proportion to the present demand. The manufactures of the kingdom, therefore, on which so much depends, will rapidly decline, and such a scene of distress may, with hasty strides, be diffused through the kingdom, as has never been experienced in this land. This evil is not a matter of mere conjecture; from the very apprehension of war, the evil has already commenced; the manufactures of this town, to a great amount, ready to have been shipped by order, are suspended from the increased rate of insurance and freight. The manufactures of Yorkshire and Manchester have felt the shock—the dead stock of the merchant is accumulating the price of the material, and the manufacture, is sinking—and a general stagnation may be shortly apprehended.—From the continuance of peace at home, and the disordered state of the rest of Europe, England has derived peculiar advantages, and been wonderfully enabled to bear up under the pressure of great internal burthens; but these advantages will all terminate, and these burthens will all press with their full weight upon us, from that moment that we abandon peace for war. It well deserves consideration also, that it will be a war of singular character; if England join in it, almost all Europe will be in hostility with France, and there will not be left one neutral naval power through whom the manufactures of England can be conveyed to a foreign market.

In other less alarming wars, this has been a principal resource of our foreign commerce; and therefore merchants well know how fatal a deficiency of neutral shipping in a state of war, must be to our foreign trade. It must either, to a great degree be abandoned, or it must be hazarded on the seas, as the rich and tempting plunder of a swarm of privateers. Either will operate to the diminution of our foreign trade, and this will be attended with the decay of our manufactures, with the turning adrift the useful artisan, and committing him to idleness, to poverty, to a parish maintenance, with decreased abilities, the parish rates will increase in a degree to which no one can assign a limit.

In other periods, England has been enabled to encounter great demands, because she had great resources; in her present state, she is strained to her utmost abilities, and if the delicate balance on which she hangs be once disordered, an universal disorder and distress may, and most probably will, ensue. As there ought, then, to be reasons of the last necessity, for which a wise nation should face such a train of evils, which will come home to the feelings of every individual, it is another argument against the present war, that no such reasons can be adduced. Be the internal character and conduct of France what it may, it is our wisdom to leave her to herself, to her own crimes, or to her own virtues, and, with a dispassionate mind, to determine what is wise and good for ourselves.—Peace is very good; and Peace, we hope, may even now be obtained without one sacrifice of dignity. A conciliated mind on the part of England is all that is requisite to dispel the gloomy horrors of war, and to preserve to our country those blessings of peace, which are absolutely inestimable. It is, therefore, the duty of every dispassionate and humane lover of his country, to operate to its blessed end; it is for that great and good work for which he may assuredly reckon on the approbation of the God of Peace. With this view, it is proposed to offer

A PETITION,

To the House of Commons in favor of a Peace with FRANCE.

The subscribers to this Address recommend such a petition to the good sense and patriotism of this town and neighbourhood. The war has already commenced, pacification must be in view; and the sooner the provocations of war terminate, the less destructive will be its operations. Whether first or last in this petition for peace, it will be the glory of this manufacturing town to have contributed, by one human and virtuous effort, to its prosperity, and to the prosperity of its country.

The following is a copy of the PETITION, which will lie at the 'Change Hall, for signatures, on Wednesday the 27th of February, and the following days from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.

To the Honorable

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WE, the merchants, manufacturers, traders, and other inhabitants, of the town of

Nottingham, and its neighbourhood, approach your honorable House, as the guardian of the public peace and welfare, and pray, that by the interposition of your wisdom and patriotism, ourselves and our country may be rescued from the evil of an impending war, singular in its character; not founded on the usual causes of war; which has no specific objects in view; no definitive prospect of termination, unless in the absolute conquest of a numerous and powerful people, a most arduous, if not impracticable attempt; & which, in the present circumstances of Great-Britain, must be attended with heavy sufferings, without the probability of any gain or acquisition to compensate for this suffering.

To a series of wars, many of which with national dignity might have been avoided, we owe the immense load of debt, which bears with the most oppressive weight on every individual, and which nothing but the singular prosperity of our foreign commerce could enable these kingdoms to sustain.—One principal source of this prosperity is peace. We pray, therefore, that your honorable House will not suffer this source to be destroyed, nor your country to participate in the misery, by participating in the folly of other nations. To add to a debt, which we fear is irredeemable, and to an amount which no one can calculate ought to be justified by the last necessity; nothing but the very being and preservation of our country could reconcile it to the national will. Every thing in our present circumstances is adverse to war; the dearth of provisions, and of the necessities of life, every day advancing; and hardly supported by the utmost exertions of industry and ingenuity; the alarming progress of the poor rates; a wide range of taxation, which embraces every form of property, and cramps every movement of the subject; together with the delicate balance between the excellence and the price of our manufactures, on which our foreign commerce depends, all with one ominous voice repel the thought of war.—War will increase every one of these internal burthens, and co-operating with them, diminish or ruin that trade on which all depends; the enjoyments as well as the resources of our common country.

We pray it, therefore, of your honorable House, that in your goodness you will attend to the supplications of your country, and in your wisdom avert an evil, which has but barely commenced, and which a pacific disposition in your honorable House, cannot fail to dispel. To you, and to the protection of the God of Peace; we recommend ourselves, our fellow-citizens, and the impending fate of Britain.

DUBLIN, April 25;

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday, in the Court of King's Bench, Beresford Burdon, Esq. one of his Majesty's council at law, applied for an information against John Giffard, printer and conductor of Faulker's Journal, at the prosecution of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and the rule was accordingly ordered, unless cause shown in four days.

Council on behalf of James Napper Tandy, applied yesterday in the King's Bench to the Court, for a writ of certiorari to remove an indictment found for felony against James Napper Tandy, at the last sittings, holden for the county of Louth, at Dundalk, which was awarded accordingly.

The Attorney General moved in the same Court for a similar writ, to remove an indictment against the said James Napper Tandy, Esq. at the said sittings, for an offence.

It is said, that these indictments are to be removed, in order to out-law Mr. Tandy.

BELFAST, April 27.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

This respectable assemblage of the representatives of three millions of Irishmen, met in Dublin, on Tuesday the 10th instant, and have continued their sittings (except one or two adjournments of one day) ever since. We understand that they have agreed to an affectionate and loyal address to the king, stating their gratitude for his paternal interference on their behalf, and their confidence in his royal benevolence, for a COMPLETE restoration to their Rights as Citizens. An address has also been voted to the Lord Lieutenant; Resolutions of thanks have passed to both Houses of Parliament, and to their

liberal Protestant Countrymen, especially in ULSTER; They have rewarded, with liberality, those enlightened talents which have been employed in their cause; but what will give most pleasure to our readers, and to every true born Irishman, is the following Resolution, which passed on Wednesday last:—

RESOLVED,

"That it is with pleasure and gratitude we have observed the House of Commons in the session, unanimously taking into consideration, that most important measure, The Present State of the Representation of the People in Parliament; and we do most earnestly exhort the Catholics of Ireland, to co-operate with their Protestant Brethren in all legal and constitutional means, to carry into effect, that great measure, recognized by the wisdom of Parliament, and so essential to the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of Ireland. A REFORM IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 23.

The last advices from the continent intimate an union of a singular complexion between prince Ernest Augustus, the fifth son of his majesty, and lady Augusta Murray, the daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, now in Switzerland. They were united at Rome. His Royal Highness is just twenty years of age, the lady turned of thirty.

The defection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further service to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French service, and of having divided their northern army. On the other hand this force has been thrown into the French garrison towns, which, perhaps, may prove a greater inconvenience to the Austrians than if the army had kept together.

General Dumourier, General Valence, Madame Sillery, and a few other persons attached to Dumourier, set out from Brussels, the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

PROVIDENCE, June 6.

Further advices, contained in several letters received from Dunkirk, and from French papers, translated and handed to us by an obliging correspondent, state—

That General Dumourier had actually gone off to the Austrian army, together with General Valence, Egalite the younger, and a number of officers.—That about 4000 officers and soldiers set out with him, but that the greater part had returned.—That the convention had offered 300,000 livres and civic crowns, to those who shall seize and bring Dumourier to Paris, dead or alive; and if in the attempt to secure him, the life of any person shall be lost, the reward is entailed to the heirs of the unfortunate.—That Gen. Dampierre is appointed commander in chief of the French army, in the place of Dumourier; he thanked the convention for the appointment, and promised not to tread in the steps of Dumourier.—That Citizen Bouchotte is appointed minister at war, in the place of General Bournonville, now a prisoner with the Austrians.—That colonel Devaux, adjutant-general of the French army was arrested at Lille, and ordered to Paris, for trial.—That a body of Austrians were marching for Dunkirk, and were but four leagues from that city when the Canton failed.—That the National Convention have ordered to Paris a number of the principal Austrian officers, who are prisoners, that they may be treated in every respect, as the civilised minister at war, citizen Bournonville, and his colleagues are.—That all the individuals of the family of Bourbon (excepting those confined in the Temple at Paris) were ordered to be arrested and sent to Versailles.

S A L E M, June 11.

Capt. Eli Brown, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last from Martinique, which he left the 19th ult. has afforded us the following particulars relative to the situation of that island.—The 6th of May there was a general alarm beat in St. Pierre, and all the whites, mulattoes, and free negroes were turned out to embark for Fort Royal, to make a general attack upon the aristocrats—on their way thither, the General thought it best not to go out with his whole body, and despatched back to St. Pierre, by land, 200 men, who were attacked by a body of the enemy, abreast of Cafe-Navire that were concealed in the Cane-Patches, but the republicans made a retreat, in good order to St. Pierre, with two only of their party wounded.—The next morning the firm line of battle ship and the Calipso frigate, belonging to the aristocrats, took possession of Cafe-Navire, and cut off the communication between Fort Royal and St. Pierre, by land and sea.—The 10th, eleven British ships (9 of the line and 2 frigates) made their appearance off St. Pierre—3 of them proceeded up and took possession of Fort Royal Bay, in order to block it up—the remainder anchored upon Times, at Cafe-Navire, where they landed, and the English and white flags were hoisted in union.—About 5 or 6 days before Capt. Brown failed, 7 of the English ships disappeared—and on

his passage he spoke an English privateer off Dominica; the commander of which informed him that the second English fleet had arrived at Barbadoes, with troops, and that the above 7 ships were gone for said troops. The skirmishes between the General's party, (the republicans we suppose) and the aristocrats were frequent and bloody—the former had burnt 22 plantations between Robert & Lamentin, as was reported when Captain Brown failed. No vessels had arrived from France for 46 days. The French sailors were obliged to go on shore to guard the town, as what few old men, the General left on guard were worn down with fatigue. The embargo had been on 15 days when Capt. Brown failed—the stores had been shut for that time, and no business transacted.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

New-York, June 12, 1793.

Messrs. Printers,

Gentlemen—The following are some minutes taken on board the brig Neptune, from Aux-Cayes bound to this port, which I intended to make public on my arrival, the 4th instant, but as I then knew not the name of the ship that spoke me, I did not do it. I have since found that the ship is called the Penelope.

Wednesday, May 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Cape St. Nicholas, E. N. E. about eight leagues a frigate of 22 guns passed to leeward of me, hoisted the national colors of France, and fired a gun to leeward. I immediately set American colors. The instant they were up she fired a shot, which passed between my masts; I conceived it was meant to hull me. She was not far distant, and we had a smooth sea. I bore up, ran down near her wake, and layed by. She stood on with her mizen top-sail aback, main and fore-tacks aboard, passed my stern—gave me two shot more with the same visible intention; they only missed me. I wore and stood after her; she then backed her main-top-sail. About 1 o'clock, P. M. came up with her, and after I had answered to a number of questions, they appeared to be satisfied, as they did not board, and the officer on deck told me I might make sail and stand on my course; which I turned my attention to; but had it soon called off by the Captain, I suppose, who called to me from the quarter gallery in this manner—"My lad! I would advise you the next time you fall in with me to bear down immediately, G—d—d—n you." I replied, "I do not think such treatment is due to me, and I think hard to be fired upon after I had layed by." Capt—"Not another word from you, you damn'd rascal, or by G—d I'll fire a broadside into you and sink you this instant." I replied, "That you can do, as you have your cannon in your own possession." Capt—"Damn you, I tell you I'll sink you when I see you again, if you behave in the manner you have done." I replied, "I know how to conduct my own vessel, and am not a stranger to the English customs; I wish you would endeavour to make the Americans enemies to Great-Britain." Captain, "you are all doing her all the hurt you can. I know very well that it is French property that you are loaded with." Reply, "I know to the contrary, for the greater part of it is my own." Captain, "Hold your tongue G—d damn you; if you say another word I'll make you hoist out your boat and come a board." Reply, "That will give me a great deal of trouble, but I wish to be treated well by all men." By this time I had wore ship, and we began to separate fast; the captain continued to say something, I did not well understand, and not wishing to have the trouble of hoisting out my boat, which threat I thought it most probable he would put in execution if any, I made no further reply: The frigate continued under the same colors while I saw her.

Left it may be thought by some that I had gave some cause for this abuse, the following is the questions and answers that passed previous; and I believe with hardly the loss or addition of a word. Question. Where are you from? Answer. Aux-Cayes. Q. Where are you bound? A. To New-York. Q. What are you loaded with? A. The produce of the island, molasses, sugar, coffee, &c. Q. Are these passengers you have on board? A. They are. Q. Are they Frenchmen? A. They are. Q. When did you leave Aux-Cayes? A. Sunday last. Q. Were there any French ships there? A. Several, armed en suite. Q. Were there no men of war there? A. Not when I failed. Q. Had any failed from there lately? A. Four or five days before I failed, a frigate failed from there, which I suppose returned the day I failed, as I saw a ship going in. Q. Do you know the name of the frigate? A. I do not recollect her name; her force about 40 guns. Q. Was she well-manned? A. Pretty well, between 3 and 400 men. Q. Do you know where she was bound? A. Indeed I do not. Q. How many French vessels were there at Aux-Cayes? A. Some, 15 or 20 fail. Q. Do you know if any were to fail soon? A. I do not, I understood they were waiting for a convoy. Q. Do you know when they expected a convoy, or where from? A. I do not, I have not had an opportunity of being well informed of such particulars. Q. What news was there in Aux-Cayes? A. What little passes is so little credited, that I cannot pretend to tell you any.—Silence took place

on board the ship for some little time. To which I asked what ship that was? but did not receive an answer. I then asked, will you oblige me so much as to tell me whether she is a king's ship or not? To this also no answer was given—something was then said, which I did not understand, my attention being called to my own vessel, to keep from falling foul of the ship—I asked what was said. The officer on deck replied, "You may make sail and stand on your course."

NATHANIEL THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

There has been much ink shed in New-York lately, occasioned by the words "Theatre Royal" being printed on the benefit tickets of one of the players. A writer in the DIARY has the following humorous remarks on the subject:

"I much approve of his idea of the Theatre Royal—it is certainly very proper, for it dignifies our insignificant city, which, but for the spirited exertions of our English friends, might be forgotten. You may have observed, Sir, as you passed along the streets, signs thus inscribed—A. B. merchant from London—C. D. hatter from London—E. F. taylor from London—brush maker, tallow chandler, dentist, barbet, washer woman, shoe black, &c. &c. from London. This shews they are acquainted with the passions the Americans have for British exports, and I doubt not, but that in a little time, we shall be so far polished, that we shall be supplied with lawyers, curriers, assayers, congressmen, and presidents, all from LONDON!!!"

KNOXVILLE,

SATURDAY, June 1.

On the ninth ultimo, a party of Indians fired upon four children at John Koh's station near Nashville, wounded three, one of whom they scalped, and caught the fourth by the jacket, but he slipped it off and escaped.

On the eighteenth ultimo, ten horses were stolen by Indians from Pigeon, Jefferson county; they belonged to three poor men, who have not another left to draw their ploughs at this important season of the year.

Killed by Indians, on Saturday last, Thomas Gillum, and his son James Gillum, on Bull Run, 18 miles from this place. The persons who buried them judging from the signs, report the number of Indians to have been twelve. And trails of several other parties were discovered, making in the whole a bout forty.—On the same day, upwards of twenty horses were stolen and tracked to Clinch river.

The main camp of this marauding party, is supposed to be in Cumberland, in search of which the governor has ordered out Capt. John Baird, of Knox county, with fifty mounted infantry.

Many parties of the Creeks have lately repassed the Tennessee, at the lower Cherokee towns, on their way home from Kentucky and Cumberland, with many scalps and valuable horses.

The Creek nation must be destroyed, or the southwestern frontier, from the mouth of St. Mary's to the western extremities of Kentucky and Virginia, will be incessantly harassed by them; and now is the time. [Delenda est Carthago.]

The Cherokee council, with the Shaw and Seneca ambassadors, held at Will's Town, adjourned a few days past.—The result is said to be, that the Cherokees determined on peace with the United States; and five of the ambassadors, with Mr. Willbank, who has been long residing among the Creeks, on the next day departed for the northern nations.

Corporal McDonald, advertised as a deserter among the Cherokees, has since been delivered up by them.

On Sunday the 19th ult. David Gilliland, a young man from Washington county, in Virginia, who had lately been in the lower Cherokee towns, and had some designs with Arthur Coodey, a Cherokee half breed, upon a matter of difference arising between them, discharged a musket ball Coodey taken and slightly wounded him with one shot. Gilliland was immediately taken into custody by a justice of the peace (John Chisolm, esq.) in whose view the act was committed, and bound in security for his appearance at the superior court, and for his future good behaviour.

The matter is since happily made up by the parties, that no evil consequences are like to arise from it in a national point of view. Gilliland was truly sensible of the error he had committed, and Coodey heartily forgave him.

On Thursday the 23d ultimo, some persons unknown, but believed from a variety of circumstances to consist of from three to six, fired upon three unarmed Indians, two Chickasaws and a Cherokee, in the woods about six hundred paces from governor Blount's house, and wounded one of the Chickasaws (John Morris) with which wound he died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th.

Governor Blount's order for his burial.

John Morris, the Chickasaw who was inhumanly murdered on the 23d instant, by the base hand of some unknown assassin, to be buried this afternoon, at the usual burial ground of the white people, with the military honors due to a warrior of his friendly na-

tion.—The procession to commence in the street near the magazine at four o'clock.

Order at procession.

"Sergeant, Corporal and twelve privates to precede the corps.

"The governor and brother of the deceased as chief mourners.

"The Chickasaws two and two.

"The civil and military officers two and two.

"Private citizens two and two.

"May 25, 1793."

The inhabitants of Knoxville generally, and many from the circumjacent country, attended and expressed great sorrow at the inhuman murder of this good and friendly young Chickasaw.

John Morris and his brother James Anderson, who was with PIAMINGO, in Gen. St. Clair's army, arrived with Coodey, the Hanging Maw, and several other Cherokees, at the governor's, on Sunday 19th, and at the time they were fired upon, were in the woods, attending to their horses at grass between the governor's house and plantation, in a bend of the river Holston, where no armed persons could have any business, except to injure such Indians as they might there find. Morris was well known and esteemed in the town and neighbourhood, having been here last summer in the character of interpreter to some Chickasaw chiefs. He appeared sensible and composed, bearing his pain with great fortitude, to the moment of his death; declared his hands were unfastened with injuries done any person, expressed his surprise that an attempt should be made to kill him, begged satisfaction should be taken by his brother or nation for his death, except on the unprovoked author of it, in case he was discovered. The perpetrators of this unmanly act, also stole three Indian horses—a proof that they not only fought inhuman blood, but property not their own.

Every good man must deplore the horrid act, every friend to government must feel the insult offered it; and himself thereby personally injured.

The law is the rule and guide for all free-men, from the president to the most indigent beggar, and it is the common in cret of the community at large that all violators of it should be brought forth and punished according to their offences.

DIED—on the 14th ultimo, Lieutenant colonel JOHN BLAIR, of Hawkins county, of a nervous fever. He was a brave, prudent, heroic officer, a valuable and highly esteemed citizen, an observer of the laws of his country, and always ready to fight and bleed in its defence.—Lately ROBERT BEAN, of Hawkins county; a distinguished soldier, a lover of peace and order, and an esteemed citizen.

Extract from the address of the Rev Samuel Porter, to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and Alleghany counties, Pennsylvania, dated February 23, 1793.

"Ye venerable legislators of the Columbian republic, your lenient and well intended schemes, to conciliate the savages, have only increased their thirst for our blood; and if your wisdom does not lead you to more efficient measures, we are undone."

CHARLESTON, June 14.

FOR THE STAR.

CAMDEN DISTRICT grinneth.

It can surely be little or no harm, for those good people of Camden district who opened the doors of hospitality, and fireth out the arms of gratitude to their brother Genet, to laugh a little, in turn, at those GREAT POLITICIANS who have been peeling their opinions, or rather their POLITICS, on French affairs, ministerial wisdom, and senate doors—up and down, to and fro among us this spring. Since we see, by the papers that contrary to the wishes and forebodings of the last and greatest of these dreamers of dreams, national gratitude, public hospitality, reverence for liberty, and what is still more strange, the freedom of speech are the door neighbour inhabitants of the whole road from the Quarter-house to the centre of Philadelphia—where Mr. Genet was finally received by the honest citizens in the Citadel of politics, with the highest acclamations of gladness. Their tongues murmured joy, their churches pealed him welcomes, and their pens dipped the effluence of good will; and so far was the government from demurring to the minister of the French Republic, that he was received with honor, and accredited with the utmost readiness and authenticity.

As a prospect then, this politician may cry—however we are much obliged, though perhaps not as much as he expected, by his anxiety left our attention to Mr. Genet might cost the nation a very considerable apology to Messrs. John Bull and Van Swob—left we should be put to shame for not understanding the courtly decorum of European states—or draw down upon our backs that British Rod which our infancy laughed at, when it was first taken out of the pickle.

A pretty piece of pantomime, truly, to see America, a tall, strong, young pantagrist—bowing down to terra firma before Britannia, a wrinkled, crippled, blue-eyed old grumpy, hobbling along through the world,

with a broken crutch, with no more power or reputation than a modern old witch—to see him begging pardon—pardon did I say?—for what?—why because PARSEMAN had ventured to think as they pleased, and to speak what they thought of the French Revolution!!!—and doing to others as they had been done to.

Horrid and shameful to be sure, for civilized creatures to retain those signs of barbarism and liberty, typical, perhaps of a heathenish notion of acting as they please; which, in the very idea, would be rebellion against common sense, and a guillotine to good policy. These favouring preachings and sweet smelling prophecies, have a pungent and lively effect upon a certain class in this country, of delicate nostrils—formerly called TORIES—but who now aspire to the higher title of aristocrats—they are easily seen to be different heads of the same hydra—for one would be made a Tory by good civility and superstition of the divine right of kings, is easily made an aristocrat from pride and an enemy to the divine rights of men.

It is my aim to make a prophecy—and that is—should English lunacy and Dutch stupidity, joined with despotic devilishness, ever humble our brethren of France—these vipers may, resume the teeth they bit us with before—Farwell to them, though, and to our politicians—who if he will leave us to speak our own opinions, and sing CAIRA—shall be welcome to all the praise due to them, as the Stentor of fiscal merit, and the faithful evangelist of the diplomatic gospels.

A PEDLAR.

RICHMOND, June 27.

Monday last being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, a numerous and respectable collection of the craft belonging to the lodges No. 10, 19 and 35: as well as sojourners, met at the Masons Hall, and went in procession from thence to the capitol, where an excellent sermon adapted to the occasion was delivered by brother Buchanan; the procession returned to the lodge, where an elegant entertainment was provided by brother Hyland. After dinner, the social hour was enlivened by innocent mirth and good humour.—The following toasts were drank, viz:

1. The grand master of Virginia.
 2. Our illustrious brother Geo. Washington.
 3. Our late respectable grand master Randolph; may his name ever continue to remain fragrant in the lodges of Virginia.
 4. Our worthy deputy grand master John Marshall.
 5. All our brothers of the craft of Masonry, wherever dispersed over the globe.
 6. Masons wives and masons' barns, and those who love to lie in masons' arms.
 7. The widow of Naphthali.
 8. The widow's son.
 9. The grand lodge of Virginia and the subordinate lodges; may they ever continue to work in harmony and love.
 10. Happy have we met, Happy have we been, Happy do we part, And happy to meet again.
- After which the society returned in harmony and love to their respective homes.

[Richd. Chron.]

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, of 22d April.

"I feel the necessity of cautioning you against being too sanguine in your calculations on property which may be sent to this market the ensuing summer and fall—my reasons are, the present general war against the convention at Paris, the consequent stoppage of remittances from, and exportation of their manufactures to France—the people's having generally traded beyond their capitals; and the failure of almost all kinds of paper, except that of the bank of England."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATORS.

- New-Hampshire,*
John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Massachusetts,
George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode-Island,
William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut,
Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman.
Vermont,
Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson.
New York,
Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New-Jersey,
John Rutherford, Frederick Frelinghuysen.
Pennsylvania,
Albert Gallatin, Robert Morris.
Delaware,
George Read, John Vining.
Maryland,
John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia,
James Monroe, John Taylor.
Kentucky,
John Brown, John Edwards.
North-Carolina,
Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.
South Carolina,
Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.

Georgia,
James Gunn, James Jackson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- New-Hampshire,*
Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith, John S. Sherburne, Paine Wingate.
Massachusetts,
Fisher Ames, Shearjashub Bourne, David Cobb, Peleg Coffin, Samuel Dexter, Henry Dearborn, Dwight Foster, Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Holtens, William Lyman, Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Peleg Wadsworth, Artemas Ward.
Rhode-Island,
Benjamin Bourn, Francis Malbone.
Connecticut,
James Hillhouse, Benjamin Huntington, Amasa Learned, Stephen Mix Mitchell, Uriah Tracy, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth.

Vermont,
Nathaniel Niles, Israel Smith.

New-York.

- J. E. Van Allen, Theodor Bailey, Philip Van Cortlandt, Peter Van Giesbeck, Ezekiel Gilbert, Henry Glenn, James Gordon, Elias Talbot, Thomas Treadwell, John Watts.

New-Jersey.

- John Beatty, Eliza Boudinot, Lambert Cadwallader, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

- James Armstrong, Wm. Findley, Thomas Fitzsimons, Andrew Gregg, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, William Irvin, John W. Kitters, William Montgomery, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Peter Muhlenberg, Thomas Scott, John Smiley.

Delaware.

- John Patton.

Maryland.

- Gabriel Christie, George Dent, Uriah Forrest, William Hindman, John F. Mercer, William Vans Murray, Samuel Smith, Thomas Spig.

Virginia.

- Thomas Claiborne, Isaac Coles, Wm. B. Giles, Samuel Griffin, George Hancock, Carter B. Harrison, John Heath, Richard B. Lee, James Madison, Andrew Moore, Joseph Neville, Anthony New, John Nicholas, John Page, Josiah Parker, Francis Preston, Robert Rutherford, Abraham Venable, Francis Walker.

Kentucky.

- Alexander D. Orr, Christopher Greenup.

North-Carolina.

- Thomas Blount, William J. Dawson, James Gillispie, Wm. Barry Grove, Matthew Locke, Nathaniel Macon, Joseph McDowell, Alexander Mebane, Benjamin Williams, Joseph Winston.

South-Carolina.

- Lemuel Benton, Alexander Gilson, John Hunter, Andrew Pickens, Wm. Smith, Richard Winn.

Georgia.

- Abraham Baldwin, Thomas P. Carnes.

Congress will meet the first Monday in December next.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, (says a Norfolk paper of the 22d inst.) it was currently reported, and pretty generally believed, "that the French frigate l'Ambuscade, of thirty-two guns, had had a severe engagement with a British ship of thirty-four guns, and was (after a long and obstinate contest, in which they were both much injured) obliged to strike.—That she was spoke with by a vessel bound to Alexandria, bearing for Nova Scotia, with English colours flying over the French." This IMPORTANT NEWS was brought from New-York, by a person, whose name we have not had the fortune to learn, and circulated in this town as authentic. There are some men, who think, that by amusing the public ear with tales that scarcely bear the face of truth, they appear consequential, and are respected as profound politicians: But they do not consider that when the deception becomes known, they draw on themselves that contempt which their loquacity merits.

Messrs. PLEASANTS & Co.

DURING the war which Britain prosecuted against America, it became necessary for the king (because he could not prevail with a sufficient number of his own subjects to engage in such a horrid business) to procure by treaty from the Princes of Helle, Hanaa and Bruntwick, about 17,000 of their wretched subjects to come and butcher the Americans, because they would not humbly submit to and thank the Parliament of Great-Britain for their usurped power to make laws to bind the Americans in all cases

substantially, particularly to extent from them their property without their consent. Amongst other conditions expressed in the treaty by which these troops were obtained, was one stipulating on the part of Great-Britain, "that if any of those princes were attacked, she was to assist them with her utmost force."

In other respects the employment of these mercenaries were said to cost the British a million and a half sterling.

In the debates in the British Parliament, as recorded in the Annual Register for 1776 from page 133 to 136, upon the ministry's being pressed by the opposition with these facts, they gravely tell the House "that the pompous, high sounding phrases of alliance, were mere sounds, a form of words which conveyed no meaning, and which consequently could not be supposed, or intended to be binding."

It is submitted to the people of America, whether this doctrine has not prevailed with the British in their observance of the treaty of peace with America; and whether to keep that respectable court in countenance, her emissaries in this country are not endeavouring to induce America to pay the same regard to her treaty of alliance with France which Britain did to her's with their German Princes.

This subject, Messrs. Printers, brings to my recollection, some of the arguments used in a late important law case, tending to prove that from a breach of the treaty of peace by Great-Britain, her subjects were not entitled to recover debts of the citizens of America, which by the treaty were made payable. The court in their decision which compels payment, denied their right to judge whether the treaty was broken or not.

A question naturally arises then, who has the right? Are not treaties the laws of the land? Are not the judiciary the most proper tribunal to decide on a breach of the laws?

But it will perhaps be said, that the subject has not been properly brought before them. Perhaps it has not—and how it is to be brought before them, is an interesting question to the people of America, many of whom, with the means of paying their British debts utterly destroyed and plundered by the British mercenaries, will now be harassed and imprisoned without mercy.

It is submitted to the President, how far it may be proper for him to direct the Attorney General of the United States to bring this momentous question before the supreme judiciary for their decision thereon.

The citizens of America also feel the necessity too, of some tribunal in this country to decide upon a sufficient provocation by Great Britain for America to lay aside neutrality.

Reports prevail amongst our citizens, that American vessels captured by British ships of war, and sent into British ports. If these reports be true, has the government of the United States been informed of it? And what steps are taken to obtain satisfaction?

Y. Z.

Richmond, June 26, 1793.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

BRUSSELS, April 25.

On the 22d, a very smart engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Maubege. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chassurs, but soon after our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, several bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Cende and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which was not, however, done, but with the most obstinate resistance.

BOSTON, June 15.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

That under Custine is 36,000 strong, posted in the neighbourhood of Condelle, on the borders of the Rhine, near Landerburgh, and on the heights of Weissenburgh.

Gen. Custine has written a letter to the French national convention, similar in sentiment to Dumourier's of the 12th March last. His denunciation may therefore speedily be expected.

The widow Capet was still confined in the Temple, with her children, and sister-in-law. Nothing languinary appears to threaten them.

PROVIDENCE, June 8.

Tuesday last capt. S. Packard arrived here in 24 days from Aux Cayes. He failed in company with a number of American vessels, and off the west end of Hispaniola they fell in with a British privateer from Jamaica. The privateer captured the brig Federalist, of Charleston and ordered her to

Jamaica, on suspicion of having French property on board. She also brought a brig and schooner bound to New-York, a brig bound to Boston, and a schooner bound to Cape Ann. These vessels, capt. Packard supposed, were also sent to Jamaica on suspicion of being partly laden with French property.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

By the ship Lord Middleton, arrived here yesterday, in 19 days from Kingston, Jamaica, we learn that Martinico was not taken, as has been reported; but that Admiral Gardier was preparing for an attack on that island and Guadaloupe—that their ports were shut against American vessels; that many small privateers were fitted out at Jamaica, and several prizes were brought in.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Advices from Hispaniola to May 21, advise, That 7 ships of the line, 7 frigates (most of them 45 guns) with a great number of transports, having on board 14,000 troops, had arrived at the Cape from France: On the 24th, three ships of the line, and a 36 gun frigate, were spoken with in the Bite of Leogane, bound to Aux-Cayes, with troops. Extract of a letter from London, April 19:

"The violence done to freedom of speech and opinion, in this and every part of England, is beyond belief. It is perfectly laughable, however, to hear your puffing braggadocio, 'significant' Englishmen calling themselves free, at a time when they dare not even be seen with Paine's Rights of Man in their hands under penalty of being sent to the jail, pillory, or whipping-post."

The Cap of Liberty was lately erected in the Tontine Coffee-House of New-York, by the friends to Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man, amid the acclamation of their fellow-citizens. It is a beautiful crimson, adorned with a white tassel and supported by a staff.

Capt. Clap, who arrived at New-York in 18 days from Aux Cayes, informs, that in coming out he saw two French ships of the line, and five frigates; they had taken a Jamaica ship of 300 tons, had taken some and cleared the coast of all the English privateers. An English frigate of 23 guns is probably taken; as she was near them.

We hear that Capt. Singletary, one of the Americans on board the privateer Citizen Genet, and confined in the jail of this city in virtue of the proclamation of April 2d, as being an American citizen in the French service, is admitted to bail. The other person committed on a similar plea by the judge of the district court, has been remanded from the debtor's to the criminal department of the prison.

Will be Sold, by Auction, on Friday the 28th Instant, at the Dwelling House at present occupied by Col. William Finnie, in this City.—The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

A Quantity of

Household & Kitchen Furniture, Consisting of various articles—among which are some very excellent

FEATHER BEDS.

ALL purchasers to the amount of five pounds and upwards, may have credit until the 10th of October next, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

M. VANDEWALL, v. M.

Richmond, 26th June, 1793.

THE Subscribers to the House on Shockoe-Hill, built by ALEXANDER QUESNAY for an ACADEMY, or their Representatives, are requested to meet at Mr. Moss' Tavern on SATURDAY next, at TEN o'clock, on business which will be then communicated.

Richmond, June 25, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about the 40th of last March, a handsome Bay HORSE, about five feet high, he trots and gallops, and carries himself very well, when under the saddle; he is a little cat-hamed, and generally drags his hind feet when in a slow trot; he may be seen by his hoofs; he was fired all round when he went away. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me in *Marchington*, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE MAYO.

June 25, 1793.

THE first Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, and will continue to be regularly published on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings.

The price to subscribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the first half-yearly payment to be made at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

From a PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

PROBATIONARY ODES!

(Continued from our last.)

O D R. III.

To a SELECT BODY of GREAT MEN.

JONATHAN approacheth the Holy of Holies: is frightened out of his senses and knocked down; endeavours to deprecate the wrath of offended dignity.

"Horrida fridens cardine pira Pandantur portae."

MY LORDS! your post laureat humbly knocks,

And begs permission to approach your door, Nay! good my LORDS! don't fet me in the stocks!

I vow to God, that I'll do so no more.

Good Mister Sargeant! spare me this one time!

Lord, Sir! you need not thus have knock'd me down!

Wretch that I am!—I'll freely own my crime.

Deserves I should be whipp'd thro' all the town.

I never said, in secret you debate Like Turkish Divan, or Persian peri,

Hutching infernal plots against the state— Nay! good my LORDS! I pray you spare my ears!

I never said, whilst here in state you sit, Like George's council, you're ten times as big.

Sworn by the magic of your self conceit, O folks that walk about without a wig!

I never said that you were bound to do Aught else, but what your lordships freely chose!

That STATES have any right to question You,

Or thrust in your concerns a busy nose.

I never question'd your undoubted right To give what titles, and to whom you please;

You shall be DUMES and PRINCES! by this light,

I'll lie as quiet as a mouse in cheese.

I ne'er asserted that you rul'd the bank; Or said it had an influence over YOU!

You all shall be directors; first in rank; And if you please, kings, lords, and common too.

Gad so! my gracious lords, I've found at last

That I've been guilty of an indecorum! In thus addressing you, I've been too fait,

I should have first addressed his worship QUORUM.

GREAT SIR! but froth, this measure will not hit

The solemn stile which I to HIM must use; So, if you please, I'll stop a tiny bit,

And hold a conference with madam Mifs.

A BACHELOR'S WISH.

A BEAUTIFUL face let others prize, The features of the fair; I look for spirit in her eyes; And meaning in her air.

What tho' she seems quite sweet and mild, With colour fresh as morn, An innocent and harmless child, As ever yet was born.

This will not kindle my desires, Nor make me wish to wed, Left ignorance should quench the fire, Which wisdom would have fed.

The charming puppet may pass by, Or gently fall and rise, This will not hurt my peace for I, Have ears as well as eyes.

I want to know the inward state, And temper of the mind, If she will frown, or rage, or fret, Be gentle, or unkind.

If her discourse is calm and fluid, And judgment rule her life, Nonence, may charm us in a maid, But never in a wife.

I love to seek a female friend, Who looks as if she thought, Who on her household will attend, And do the thing she ought.

A quaker plainness in her dress, Kitchen and servants clean, Prowl on neither in excess, Nor scandalously mean.

O could I such a female find, Such treasure in a wife, I'd pass my days to peace resign'd, Nor fear the ill of life.

ON MISFORTUNE.

WHEN poverty thins any person in the face, their mind is continually calling about, how they shall avoid the impending evil. Hope, that "sweet, deluding ill," is ever employed in feeding the floating imagination with ideas of better times, but, a series of disappointments dissipates the vapory prospects, and chafe the wretched soul. Alonso was a young gentleman whose fortune seems to have made her transient ball (cast up on the inhospitable world, which goss the mind with ironical commiserations, expresses pity which it never feels, and adds to the misery of every hapless wretch that depends on its assistance) he passed his time in a gloomy seclusion from every social joy. When the evening shades shut out the beams of day, penance and solitary he would rove from one part of the city to the other, without money, and consequently without friends, a thousand melancholy ideas crowded upon his mind, heighten in their dark aspect, by the surrounding shades of night. He retires to rest, but busy fancy will be at work; his dreams, how chimerical and romantic! Business, fortune and friends present themselves to his view; his heart dilates with gratitude and pleasure, but, the returning dawn involves him in disappointment and chagrin. Agathon met the unhappy boy one morning, taking his usual tour. Why so sad and dejected, Alonso? Cheer up your spirits. Better times are coming—am I not your friend?—I'll get a place for you. But, ah, how little does another feel for brother! words are cheap; and they were all that ever Alonso received from Agathon.

Who'er upon the great depend, Will seldom find a real friend; They, who in riches' lap repose, Do rarely feel a neighbour's woes: Their words are fair, but ah, you'll find They're vain and empty as the wind.

How exquisitely must he feel the sharp pangs of poverty and contempt, who descends from affluence & esteem: he either grows callous to the wretchedness of his situation, & expires a victim to some infernal vice, or his soul, pierced to the center with corroding reflections, wears his life away with the celerity of the inexorable consumption. Few have piety and fortitude enough to exercise their reason in a calm resignation to the dispensations of providence, when attacked with so potent misfortunes. Alonso had a keen sensibility of soul which was too delicate to out-ride the storm of his distress—he made several efforts to calm the tempest, but in vain. Relief from every quarter seemed to fail; and thus he reasoned himself into the arms of death.

"Providence frowns upon me—my crimes deserve the expressions of divine anger: it is my duty to acquiesce;—but I know I cannot support my existence under this heavy load. I am, therefore, resigned to my destiny, since providence chooses this medium to convey me to the grave! Farewell vain world; farewell all thy deluding prospects—farewell my treacherous friends—my inveterate foes; adieu ye dissolving connexions of nature and friendship—ye were pleasing for a time, but the joys of mortal life are all vanished—I go to a happier state, and more refined pleasures."

Hapless Alonso! unfortunate youth, thus to cut short the thread of life, by the means of those dispensations, which, properly improved, would have brightened the days, and made thy life shine with distinguished lustre. How vain, how weak, how ignorant is man! His days unhappy, and his life a span: Yet proud, and vain, accumulating cares, Till discontent cut short his flying years! Great fire of ages! condescend to show The path to solid happiness below! Not let blind man thro' devious mazes stray, And lose the road that leads to endless day!

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A CARD.

MISS CHARLOTTE DIDDLE presents compliments to Mr. W. de laune, and is very much astonished, when he bespoke an eight months pad, that he should send her one of No. 3. Miss Diddle was quite ashamed at the rout of Lady Shuffles, on Tuesday night, to find that, not only her younger sisters, but every lady there, had the captivating appearance of being at least four months further advanced in a thriving way than she was. Mr. W. will be so good as to send by Betty, the maid, pads marked No. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, that she may see which will become her the best, as the is to-night to be at a party of the old Duke's, who is particularly partial to the effect which these fashionable protuberances give to the persons of the ladies.

Our modish belles opofums are, The fact is so I tell you, For like that animal so rare, They have a second belly.

TREASURY, 25th June, 1793.

As a change in the rates of certain foreign Coins will take place from and after the first day of the next month, it is judged proper that the following extract from the Act of Assembly, and the Act of Congress for regulating foreign Coins should be made public.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Extra from the Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act concerning Coin, and for other purposes"—passed 29th December, 1792.

"BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That from and after the first day of January, 1793, the gold and silver coin herein after mentioned shall be current in this commonwealth, and shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts and contracts between individuals, and in payment of all public dues and taxes, at the rates following, until it shall be otherwise regulated and directed by the Congress of the United States;

that is to say: The gold coin of France, Spain, Portugal, and England, at the rate of five shillings and four-pence the penny-weight, or of a dollar for twenty-seven grains; the gold coin of Germany at the rate of four shillings and ten-pence the penny-weight, or a dollar for twenty-nine grains and eight tenths of a grain; Spanish milled dollars at the rate of six shillings, or one hundred cents; and other silver coin uncut in like proportion. Cut silver coin shall be receivable at the treasury of this commonwealth for all public dues and taxes, at the rate of six shillings and eight-pence, or one dollar and eleven cents, the ounce."

"An Act regulating Foreign Coins, and for other purposes"—passed in Congress 9th February, 1793.

"SECT. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next, foreign gold and silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz. The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof. The gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and ten cents, for each crown, the actual weight whereof, shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. But no foreign coin that may have been, or shall be issued subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be a tender, as aforesaid, until samples thereof shall have been found, by assay, at the mint of the United States, to be conformable to the respective standards required, and proclamation thereof shall have been made by the President of the United States.

"SECT. 2. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver, agreeably to the act, intitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence at the mint of the United States, (which time shall be announced by the proclamation of the President of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to be a legal tender, as aforesaid.

"SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That all foreign gold and silver coins, (except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars) which shall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the said time, when the coinage of gold and silver coins shall begin at the mint of the United States, shall, previously to their being issued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, intitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

"SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next, the fifty-fifth section of the act, intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," which ascertains the rates at which foreign gold and silver coins shall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, That the assay, provided to be made by the act, intitled, "An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," shall commence in the manner as by the said act is prescribed, on the second Monday of February, annually, any thing in the said act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the above act of Congress, the gold coins of England and Portugal are to pass at the same rates as now, that is 5/4 the penny-weight, or 27 grains to the dollar: but it will require, after the 1st day of July, 27 grains and two fifths of a grain of gold of the coins of France and Spain and the dominions of Spain to equal the dollar.

FOR SALE,

At one-half its value in CASH or PRODUCE.

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of first quality LAND in the State of Kentucky, on the waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indisputable security.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hannover, May 26, 1793.

(121f)

HAVING in a former advertisement announced to the Public, that the house of Messrs. DONALD & BURTON, of London, had stopped payment, at a time when I was uninformed of the extent of that stoppage, or what the consequences of it might be;—The principal object of that advertisement being to prevent alarm as much as possible to the holders of the bills, which, as Agent of the House, I had drawn and indorsed, and which, by its having stopped payment, would return protested.

I HAVE now the pleasure to inform the Public, that no statute of bankruptcy has been taken out against the House; that they are allowed by the Creditors to wind up their affairs, and still to carry on business in their own names, and for their own benefit; that consignments of tobacco, &c. will be received as formerly, and that my agency has never been revoked.—The Debtors to the House will therefore excuse me, for earnestly pressing them to discharge their respective balances (the situation of the affairs of the House requiring immediate aid) and for giving this public notice, that if they do not, in a short time, suits will be brought against them indiscriminately.

JAMES BROWN.

N. B. MEANING still to continue my agency for the House of Donald & Burton, and also, as formerly mentioned, to negotiate business in my own name, and for my own account, those who may think proper to address me in either of these characters, will be pleased to take notice, that my signature to every transaction hereafter, will be so made as to distinguish in what capacity each respective negotiation is transacted, and consequently the extent of the responsibility of Donald & Burton, and of the subscriber.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, June 11, 1793.

HENRICO, TO WIT:

RICHARD ADAMS, Gentleman, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Henrico, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and Headboroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

WHEREAS complaint is this day made unto me, upon the oath of William Rose, keeper of the said county jail, that LEMUEL WASHBURN, a soldier in Captain John Heth's company in the United States service, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county by the Sheriff thereof, upon two alias capias, one at the suit of Daniel M'Lanahan, & Co. of Point of Fork, damages 20l. the other at the suit of Sackville King, & Co. of Lynchburg, of a plea of trespass on the case, damages 100l. did, on the 7th day of this instant, June, make an assault upon one of the turn-keys of the said prison, and forcibly escape from the said jail, and is now going at large:—These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Lemuel Washburn, and him having found, to seize and re-take, and safely convey or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the county where he shall be re-taken, there to be kept until he shall be discharged by due course of law.—Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of June, 1793, in the 17th year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD ADAMS, L. S.

ONCE more call on the CREDITORS of the late Col. TURNER SOUTHALL, deceased, as well those indebted on open accounts, as on bonds, to be speedy in payment, as the circumstances of the estate require an immediate adjustment of the same, (the legates bring desirous to obtain their apportionments) and therefore no indulgence need be expected.—Those who have claims, are desired to bring them in properly attested, as the estate will be given up next Fall, after which period I shall not think myself bound to answer any claim whatever.

STEPHEN SOUTHALL,

Attng Executor.

Richmond, June 4, 1793. [4f]

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has established a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the house commonly known by the name of Gilbert's Coffee-House, near the Market, where he makes, and has constantly for sale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all sizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.—He also carries on the PLUMBING business in all its various branches, such as SHEET-LEAD of any thickness, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

He will give generous prices for WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GRASS, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, and OLD LEAD or PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [1f-7]

I SHALL in future keep several HORSES and a CHAISE to HIRE, either separate or together.

HENRY BALL.

Richmond, June 6, 1793.